

Claims

1. Method for controlling a phase locked loop during change of synchronisation source, in which method
 - the synchronisation signal is changed from a first synchronisation to a second synchronisation signal,
 - the phase difference between the said second synchronisation signal (P1) and a signal (P2) formed from the phase lock's oscillator is measured,
 - the phase difference between the second synchronisation signal and the signal formed from the phase lock's oscillator is changed, if the measured phase difference is greater than a predetermined limit value, whereupon the phase difference between the said second synchronisation signal and the signal formed from the phase lock's oscillator is again measured,
 - 15 - the phase locked loop's normal adjustment function is started, when the measured phase difference is less than or equal to the said limit value,
 - characterized in that in response to the finding, that the said phase difference is less than or equal to the said limit value, the measured phase difference is set as the setting value for the phase difference for the normal adjustment function of the phase locked loop, whereupon the adjustment function is started.
 - 20 2. Method as defined in Claim 1, characterized in that phase transfer of the second synchronisation signal is carried out by preventing for a certain time access of the signal formed from the phase lock's oscillator to the component measuring the phase difference of the phase locked loop.
 - 25 3. Method as defined in Claim 2, characterized in that preventing takes place by cutting off the functional route of the signal formed from the oscillator to the component measuring the phase difference of the phase locked loop.
 - 30 4. Method as defined in Claim 2, characterized in that preventing takes place by cutting off the functional route of the second synchronisation signal to the component measuring the phase difference of the phase locked loop.
 - 35 5. Digital phase lock arrangement, which includes,

- selection components (12,14) for selecting the desired synchronisation source from a set of at least two different synchronisation sources,

- a phase comparator (13), which has a first and a second input and which is used for generating an output signal dependent on the phase difference between the signals supplied to the inputs,

- controllers (14) for forming a control word in response to the said output signal which is dependent on the phase difference, and

- an oscillator (16), which is controlled with the aid of the said control word,

10 characterized in that the said controllers (14) also include setting components for setting the measured phase difference as a setting value for the normal adjustment function of the phase lock.

15 6. Arrangement as defined in Claim 4, which includes starting components for starting the normal adjustment function of the loop, characterized in that the said starting components respond to the setting components in order to start the adjustment function in response to the setting of a setting value.